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ESTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Public Health Inspector



1956.



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The Urban District of Eston.

Chairman of the Council :
COUNCILLOR JOHN W. LAWSON.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :
COUNCILLOR ROBERT S. YOUNG.

Committee :

Councillors J. Barker, Bell, Buxton, Mrs. Cork, Dowson, Finegan, Gavin, Green, Herlingshaw, Mead, Mrs. Metcalfe, Rowley, Singer, Turnbull, Vaux, Wilson and Young.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*** Medical Officer of Health :**
JAMES A. DUNLOP, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

***Chief Public Health Inspector and
Cleaving Superintendent :**
JAMES H. BURROWS, C.R.S.H., A.M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I.
(Certified Meat and Food)

*** Additional Public Health Inspectors :**
WILLIAM VERRILL, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Certified Meat and Food).
LESLIE CORNFORTH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Certified Meat and Food).

Clerks : NORMAN FORD.
MISS M. COLWELL.
MRS. D. GOODMAN.

** Contributions to salary from Exchequer.*

**ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1956.**

To the Chairman and Members of
the Eston Urban District Council :

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health of this district for the year 1956. This is the twenty-first report which I have submitted. As usual the report has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 19/56.

The Vital Statistics are on the whole satisfactory. On an estimated population of 34,510, the Birth Rate is 23.5 as compared with 20.5 in 1955. On the same basis, the Death Rate is 10.8 as compared with 9 in 1955. In order that these rates may be assessed against the country as a whole, an adjustment known as the area comparability factor is introduced, and on this basis we find that the Death Rate is 15.1 as compared with 11.7 for the whole country, and the Birth Rate is 22.3 as compared with 15.7 for England and Wales. The Infantile Mortality Rate is almost the same as in the previous year.

Since the National Health Service Act started to function, I have almost without exception, made some reference to it in my Annual Report. This Act so far as it concerns Local Authorities, is dealt with by the major Health Authority—the North Riding County—but it affects the inhabitants of this district in so many ways, that I feel justified in making such comments. As most people are aware, the Act is carried out by three authorities—the Hospital Boards, dealing with the hospitals ; the Executive Councils, dealing with Doctors, Dentists, Chemists and Opticians, and the Local Health Authorities, dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare, Home Nursing, Domestic Helps, etc. The fundamental weakness of the Act is that there appears to be very little active co-operation between the three bodies mentioned. This has been evident since its commencement and the passage of time

does not appear to have led to any improvement. The only body which is controlled by the elected representatives of the people is the Local Health Authority, and in my view, the Act will never be the great instrument for the improvement of the national health that it should be, until all its functions are controlled by democratically elected representatives. In particular, the difficulty still remains of providing care and attention for the aged, especially those who may not require active hospital treatment but who cannot be looked after adequately in their own homes. I must repeat the opinion which I have previously expressed, that hostels should be provided whereby such old people could be cared for by their own doctors in their own locality and near to their relatives and associations.

As in previous years, I have made such comments as I thought necessary under the various sections of this report. I am particularly pleased to incorporate a report on Housing, prepared by Mr. Jones, Housing Manager. I feel sure that this report will be of great value to all members.

I must again express my gratitude to the Members and Officials of the Council for the cordial help and support I have received from them during the year, and finally, I am most indebted to the staff of the Health Department for their loyal and willing co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES A. DUNLOP,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Condition of the Area.

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the district in the mid-year 1956 was 34,510 as compared with an estimate of population for the mid-year 1955 of 34,200.

Registrar General's estimate mid-year				1950	...	...	33,440
„	„	„	„	1951	...	...	33,110
„	„	„	„	1952	...	...	33,350
„	„	„	„	1953	...	...	33,530
„	„	„	„	1954	...	...	33,680
„	„	„	„	1955	...	...	34,200
„	„	„	„	1956	...	...	34,510

GENERAL STATISTICS.

I am indebted to the Council's Treasurer who has supplied me with the following statistics :—

Area of the District	...	...	...	...	5,559 acres
Number of inhabited houses according to					
Rate Books (December, 1956)	...	...	...	...	10,023
Rateable value (30.7.56)	...	...	...	...	£422,018
Product of penny rate :					
1955/56	...	...	...	...	£687 6s. 10d.
1956/57 (estimate)	...	...	...	...	£1,657

The increase in the estimated penny rate product for 1956/57 is due of course, to the revision of rateable values which operated as from 1st April, 1956. The product for 1955/56 is based on the old valuation list which ceased to be effective from 31st March, 1956.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

I think most people are aware of and in many ways are proud of the great industrial developments that are taking place in this district.

It is inevitable that with such developments there should be penalties to pay, and of these, to my mind, the worst is atmospheric pollution. There can be no doubt that in the last few years the atmospheric pollution in this district has become worse, and has become worse in some parts of the district, e.g. Normanby, which in past years was reasonably free from pollution. It is an unfortunate fact that Local Authorities have had very little control legally over industry in this connection, and so far as I can judge, the new Clean Air Act will not be of very great help to us. One of the main provisions of this new Act is that it gives Local Authorities power to establish smoke-control areas in their district. These are areas in which broadly speaking, it will be prohibited to burn raw coal in open grates. I am sure that the value of these areas in this district will be negligible, and one cannot reasonably expect householders to become enthusiastic about controlling the smoke from the domestic chimney, when they see the smoke that comes from the works. This problem is constantly before your Health Committee, who are only too willing to do anything within their power to abate the most important health problem in their area. I think in fairness, it must be said that some of the better industrialists are alive to the menace from atmospheric pollution, but I would very much like to see a greater interest taken in this problem by the workmen themselves. The most authoritative pronouncement we have on this new great problem is the Beaver Report, and in this report it states "With a few exceptions, no industrial chimney need normally emit more than a light haze of smoke if the combustion arrangements are adequate and are properly operated".

To most people in this area, Housing continues to be a major social problem. To appreciate what is being done in this district, I would refer you to the report prepared by the Housing Manager, Mr. Jones.

As in previous years, I must pay tribute to the voluntary social work that is carried out in this district. This work whether by the Old Folks Welfare Committee, the Voluntary Care and After Care Committee or by the W.V.S., is carried out quietly and efficiently, and with little publicity. Few people seem to realise how much of this

type of work is still needed. Most people seem to think that in our alleged Welfare State, all is provided, but this is far from the truth. I cannot speak too highly of these men and women who year in and year out, do this work so very willingly. I would also draw attention to the Domestic Help Service—this is not a voluntary service, as it is provided by the North Riding County Council—but from the many letters I receive, I am satisfied that it has proved a great blessing to many old people.

With regard to the general health of the community, I can speak with special knowledge of the Infants and School Children, as much of my daily work concerns them. Looking back over the years in this district, I am more satisfied that there has been a very definite improvement in the general health and wellbeing of the rising generations. I would again emphasise that much of this is due to the high standard of mothercraft in the area, to the valuable work done by the Health Visitors, and by the very real interest taken in the welfare of the school children by the School Teachers in this area.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Live Births :				Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	775	414	361
Illegitimate	...	...	...	35	21	14

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—23.5.

Rate for England and Wales—15.7

Still Births :—				Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	18	12	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	1	1

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—24.1

DEATHS.

Total	Male	Female
371	218	153

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—10.8

Rate for England and Wales—11.7.

Death Rates of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	32.1
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			31
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			57.1
Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales—23.8			

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS.

The deaths which occurred during the year, divided into age groups, are as follows :—

26 deaths under one year of age.

2	„	over	1	and under	5	years.
1	„	„	5	„	10	„
2	„	„	10	„	15	„
6	„	„	15	„	25	„
30	„	„	25	„	45	„
78	„	„	45	„	65	„
107	„	„	65	„	75	„
119	„	„	75 years of age.			

ANALYSIS OF INFANTILE MORTALITY 1956.

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Br. pneumonia Measles	} —	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Prematurity	8	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	9
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Haemorrhagic pneumonia	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Toxaemia	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchiolitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital defect	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Cerebral haemorrhage	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Totals	14	1	1	1	17	5	2	2	—	26

The above Table shows one or two points to which I wish to draw attention. It shows that during the year there were 3 deaths in which Measles was a contributory cause, which in recent years has been quite unusual. It is of course true that we had a very great incidence of Measles—567 cases as compared with 20 in 1955. Nevertheless, the point I wish to make is that Measles in infants is a serious disease and every effort should be made to protect them from it. Prematurity is again the largest single cause of death in infants and this presents a very difficult medical problem.

CAUSES OF DEATH

						M.	F.
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Other infective & parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Malignant disease (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	22	26
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	21	24
Leukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Heart diseases	...	...	...	...	...	63	62
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	11	7
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	11	7
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	16	6
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	5	—
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	20	9
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	10	—
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	14	3
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
						218	153

Heart Diseases still continue to be the main cause of death, and there has been a considerable increase in the number of such deaths—from 87 to 125. Malignant Diseases are still second, but here there has been a slight fall in such cases—from 59 to 48. I would especially draw your attention to the number of deaths from accidents. This year, the total of such accidents is 27, as compared with 10 in the previous year. This appears to me to be a very serious matter and to be a valuable field for preventive work.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services

in the Area.

The details of the staff are given at the beginning of the Report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

As in previous years, these are provided at the Public Health Laboratory, The General Hospital, Middlesbrough. This is a very efficient service.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The removal of cases of Infectious Disease to West Lane Isolation Hospital, Middlesbrough, is undertaken by the North Riding County Council from their Redcar Ambulance Depot.

For the removal of general medical and maternity cases, the Eston St. John Ambulance Brigade act as agents of the County Council in providing the necessary ambulance facilities. I am indebted to Mr. Walsh of the Eston St. John Ambulance Brigade for the following brief report on the Ambulance Service and on the work of the Brigade in general :—

During the past year our ambulances have travelled 92,091 miles. We have conveyed :—

Road accidents	...	...	...	...	150
Other accidents	...	...	...	...	324
Other patients	...	...	...	...	12,414
Total number of patients carried	...				12,888

NURSING IN THE HOMES.

The Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery Service is under the general direction of the County Council with the day to day administration under the control of the Eston Area Local Health Sub-Committee. The staff employed consists of 7 Midwives, 6 full-time District Nurses and 3 relief Nurses.

During the year the Midwives attended 473 births.

During the year the District Nurses paid 18,023 visits.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

We are allowed the equivalent of 15 Domestic Helps who have attended 158 cases during the year. Many of these are aged and chronic sick cases and with the staff at our disposal, we are still unable to give them the service which they really need.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances.

Details of the sanitary conditions in the area are dealt with in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Housing details are given in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. I am very pleased to incorporate here a special report on housing prepared by Mr. Jones, Housing Manager.

“During the year, the following 141 new dwellings were let :—

Type of Dwelling.	Location.		Totals.
	Redcar Rd. E. South Bank	Crossbeck, Eston.	
Aged persons' bungalows ...	—	24	24
Two-bedroomed houses ...	12	18	30
Three-bedroomed houses ...	42	45	87
	54	87	141

By the end of 1956 the total number of houses and bungalows built by the Council was 3,254, of which 1,896 had been erected since 1945. Details are as follows :—

Type of Dwelling	No. built pre-war	No. built post-war	Totals
Aged Persons' Bungalows	142	156	298
Two-bedroomed houses (including temporary houses)	443	564	1,007
Two-bedroomed flats	—	8	8
Three-bedroomed houses	707	1,112	1,819
Four-bedroomed houses	66	56	122
	1,358	1,896	3,254

The number of families rehoused on T.B. grounds was 8 and 228 families were rehoused during the year.

The demand for houses has not diminished and it is essential that the current rate of house-building be stepped up ”.

SECTION E.

Meat and other Foods.

This is dealt with by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION F.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

Infectious Diseases amongst children in the area :—

		Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	...	34	87	121
Whooping Cough ...	...	21	16	37
Measles ...	...	345	222	567
Sonne Dysentery ...	...	17	2	19
Meningococcal infection		1	—	1
Pneumonia ...	...	—	1	1
Food poisoning ...	...	3	—	3
Poliomyelitis (P)	...	—	1	1
do. (N.P.)	...	7	—	7

There has been a very remarkable increase in the more common forms of Infectious Diseases—Scarlet Fever from 21 to 121 and Measles from 20 to 567. Both these diseases tend to run in cycles of about 2 years and when they enter a district, they spread rapidly, and it is virtually impossible to control them. The reasons for this are that Scarlet Fever is usually so mild that many cases are overlooked, but they still are infectious and pass the disease on to others—often in a more recognisable form. With regard to Measles, its most infectious stage is before the rash appears and when it can be readily mistaken for a simple cold.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

During the year protection against Poliomyelitis by vaccination was introduced. Parents who wished their children to be so protected were advised to register the names of their children, and in this district, we had a good response. Unfortunately the supply of vaccine available was very limited and only a very few of the children so registered received the vaccine. In actual fact, in this district, 266 children received the two necessary doses. It is to be hoped that the supply of the vaccine will increase shortly.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

465 (431) children were immunised for the first time during the year, and
573 (578) children previously immunised, received a reinforcing dose.

(The figures in brackets are those for the previous year.)

These figures show a slight general improvement as compared with the previous year. Unfortunately it is still true that too few children are receiving this protection. This decline appears to be pretty general throughout the country, and it is probably due to the fact that due to the immunising campaign, Diphtheria has become almost unknown. There are few mothers of young children to-day who have any knowledge or experience of Diphtheria. This is due to the success of the immunising campaign, and this success is now proving a handicap and tends to make people become complacent about Diphtheria. Only those who have seen a child with severe Diphtheria can realise the nature of the disease. We must always realise that it is Immunisation alone which prevents Diphtheria from returning in its old killing epidemic form.

Immunisation position at the end of the year :

Infants :

Of 3,286 children under 5 years of age, 1,999 or 61% (63%) are immunised against Diphtheria.

Of 2,592 children aged 1—5 years, 1,914 or 73% (75%) are immunised against Diphtheria.

1,821 (1,571) have been immunised against Whooping Cough.

(The figures in brackets indicate the positions at the end of 1955).

The significance of these figures is that very few children, in fact only 12% are immunised before their first birthday. It is of the utmost importance that children should be immunised before they are a year old, as it is at that age that Diphtheria is most deadly. This is a point which has been repeatedly emphasised by the Ministry of Health.

School Children :

Of 6,731 children on the school registers at 31.12.56, 6,314 or 94% (95%) were immunised.

Of 6,731 children on the school registers at 31.12.56, 5,450 or 81% (80%) were reinforced.

(The corresponding positions at the end of 1955 are shown in brackets).

It appears that by comparison, we are just about maintaining our position.

Number of Cases and Deaths from Diphtheria :

No cases of Diphtheria occurred in the district in 1956. The last case occurred in 1949 and the last fatal case in 1947. If this happy state of affairs is to be maintained, there must be no slackening in our efforts to maintain a high percentage of immunised children. The local figures and the national figures show that it is a practical possibility to eliminate Diphtheria, but we must remember that in this district alone, we have about 1,300 infants and 400 school children who have not been protected against Diphtheria. So that, should Diphtheria again appear in the district, there is ample material to give rise to a serious epidemic. It is therefore of the utmost importance that we should make those reluctant and indifferent parents realise the danger to which they are allowing their children to be exposed. Constant propaganda is the only means to achieve this, and in this respect, we owe much to the constant endeavours of the Health Visitors, the active support of the Head Teachers, and the very effective publicity readily given by the Local Press.

ANALYSIS OF THE TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) IN AGE GROUPS.

TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED																			TOTAL DEATHS																												
Disease	Under I		2		3		4		5		10		15		20		35		45		65		Under I	2		3		4		5		10		15		20		35		45		65		and over			
	Year	I to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	Year	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65																										
Scarlet Fever	—	3	8	11	13	74	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Whooping Cough	9	5	2	2	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Measles	22	75	68	90	93	215	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Sonne																																															
Dysentery	8	3	3	I	2	2	—	—	—	—	I	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	—	—	—	I	I	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Food Poisoning	—	2	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	I	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	41	89	81	106	111	313	18	5	5	3	4	3	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE WARDS.

WARD	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pneu- monia	Puer- peral pyrexia	Ery- sipelas	Meningo- coccal infection	Sonne Dysentery	Food Poison- ing	Polio- myelitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Normanby	...	6	80	5	2	1	—	14	—	4 (N.P.)	—
North West	...	10	40	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
East Central	...	17	43	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
West Central	...	6	35	2	—	—	—	—	—	1 (N.P.)	—
Harcourt	...	8	53	3	1	—	—	—	1	1 (P.)	1
Tilery	...	15	69	3	—	1	1	—	—	1 (N.P.)	1
Grangetown	...	22	84	5	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
South Bank	...	10	60	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Branch	...	30	103	12	2	—	—	1	—	1 (N.P.)	—
Total	...	124	567	37	6	4	1	21	4	8	2

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1956.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year and of all deaths from this disease are shown in the following table in age groups :—

Age Groups	CASES NOTIFIED				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and 5 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 and 10 years	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 and 15 years	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 and 20 years	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 and 25 years	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and 35 years	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 and 45 years	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
45 and 55 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 and 65 years	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals	21	16	—	—	3	1	—	—

The total number of cases notified shows an increase of 10 as compared with 1955. The deaths from this cause show a decrease of 2 as compared with 1955.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR, 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Eston Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It affords me great pleasure to submit another contribution towards the Annual Report for the year 1956.

On summarising the work of inspections, these in the main were connected with Housing Repairs, arising from complaints, Council House Lettings, Food Control and Public Cleansing. Fuller details are given under separate headings in the main body of the report.

Your Authority continued to take an active part in the work of the Tees-Side Smoke Abatement Committee and throughout the year monthly readings of Total Deposits and Sulphur emissions were taken.

May I take this opportunity of expressing thanks and appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Markets Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, Council Officials, Staff and Workmen of the Department for their ready and willing assistance whenever sought and without which efficiency of service in the Department could not be achieved.

I remain,

Yours obediently,

JAMES H. BURROWS,
Chief Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately under (b)) ...	236
(b)	(1) For Local Authority —Permanent ...	136
	(2) —Temporary ...	nil
	(3) Other than Local Authority ...	100

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	766
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,545

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	671
--	-----

3. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	14
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after the service of notices :—	
	(a) By Owners ...	13
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	nil

4. Housing Act, 1936.—Overcrowding.

No overcrowding survey has been carried out in your area since 1936 and I am of opinion that the present is not opportune for a second survey to take place, current Council waiting lists are large and as yet Clearance Area demands have not become effective. However, all Housing Applications are checked for the purpose of overcrowding and thus a measure of control is in being for all Council House Lettings.

I am indebted to the Housing Manager for the following information :

During the year, approximately 304 applications were received by your Authority for Council Houses and records of lettings were as follows :—

Sub-tenants	83
Overcrowded families	61
Tuberculosis in family	8
Aged Persons	48
Key Workers	27
Miscellaneous	1
Total	228

Housing Act, 1949—Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954—Improvement Grants.

During the year 7 applications, all owner occupiers, were received. These were dealt with by the Department before presentation to your Authority whose decisions were as follows :—

Grants Made	4
Not qualified for Grant	—
Applications withdrawn	2
Applications pending	1

WATER.

During the year 4 samples from user points in your District were obtained as routine check and submitted for Bacteriological and Chemical Analyses. All proved to be satisfactory. Further to this, regular sampling for both Bacteriological and Chemical Analyses from source and user points is carried out by the personnel of the Tees Valley Water Board whose General Manager has forwarded the following information :

The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity during the year 1956.

The raw waters were tested weekly and the filtered waters were tested as they left the works and at points in the distribution system. In addition to 60 of these treated water samples per month a weekly sample was collected from consumers premises in the Eston Urban District Council area. The samples showed the water to be of satisfactory bacteriological purity.

Two summaries of analysis of the water supplied to the area are included as the supply is now a blend of water from the Lartington Gravitation Supply and the River Tees Supply in the approximate ratio of 2 to 1.

The Lartington Gravitation Supply is purified by slow sand filtration followed by treatment with ammonia and chlorine.

The River Tees Supply is purified and decolourised by coagulation methods followed by rapid gravity filtration. Final sterilisation with chlorine completes the treatment. Water which has remained standing in open service reservoirs is rechlorinated before passing into supply.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY.

Summary of Results 1956.

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million.

			Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
pH.	...	...	7.0	7.3	6.6
Colour (Hazen units)	...	...	75	170	22
Total Solids	...	...	90	105	80
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	4	10	Trace
Chlorides	...	...	7.5	10	5
Alkalinity	...	...	35	50	25
Total Hardness	...	...	50	70	45
Carbonate Hardness	...	...	35	50	25
Non-carbonate Hardness	...	...	15	25	10
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	0.25	1.0	nil.
Nitrogen in Nitrites	...	...	<0.01	0.036	nil.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	0.065	0.300	nil.
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	0.0096	0.200	0.030
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37° C.	...	...	6.8	14.0	2.8
Iron	...	...	0.12	0.58	nil.
Turbidity	...	...	2	5	nil.
Conductivity	...	...	117	152	97

< = Less than.

Bacteriological Results.

	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Colony count per ml. on agar after 1 day at 37° C	9	18	2
Colony count per ml. on agar after 2 days at 37° C.	11	27	4
Colony count per ml. on agar after 3 days at 20° C.	17	160	2
Percentage of samples giving a Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.	...	...	3.6
Percentage of samples giving B. Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml.			1.5

RIVER TEES SUPPLY DARLINGTON.

Summary of Results, 1956.

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million.

	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum
pH.	7.7	8.3	6.9
Colour (Hazen Units)	8	25	Nil
Total solids	163	215	100
Free carbon Dioxide	1	5	Nil
Chloride	11	16	6.5
Alkalinity	70	115	25
Total Hardness	120	170	65
Carbonate Hardness	70	115	25
Non-carbonate Hardness	50	70	30
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.5	2.0	Nil
Nitrogen in Nitrites	0.001	0.01	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.019	0.130	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.056	0.180	0.020
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C.	1.4	4.5	0.5
Iron	0.03	0.18	Nil
Turbidity	2	10	Nil
Conductivity	235	325	150

Bacteriological Results.

	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on agar after 1 day at 37° C.	3	12	Nil
Colony count per ml. on agar after 2 days at 37° C.	4	14	Nil
Colony count per ml. on agar after 3 days at 20° C.	10	70	Nil
Percentage of samples giving a Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.	...	...	0.8
Percentage of samples giving B.coli (type I) in 100 ml.			Nil

Domestic Supply.

3 occupied houses were provided with internal piped water supplies during the year.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Your District is constructed on the water carriage system. The existing main sewers are overloaded and hence estate development in the District is seriously restricted and will be so until the "New Trunk Sewer" is installed. It is anticipated that this project will be commenced during 1957.

DITCHES AND WATER-COURSES.

11 visits were made by the staff relative to complaints of obstruction and pollution of streams. Work of clearance was referred to the Department of the Engineer and Surveyor for attention.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

With the exception of a few outlying farmsteads all residential properties in your District are provided with water closets.

With the building of new houses approximately 248 additional water closets were installed this year which makes a total of approximately 10,164 for the whole area.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The existing conveniences are totally inadequate for the needs of the area. However, your Authority have this matter under review and the coming year may see provision of additional accommodation in those parts of the District where new development has taken place.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a tabulated statement of the number and nature of the inspections carried out during the year under the various Acts, Orders and Bye-laws in force within the District :—

Inspections under Public Health Act, etc.	...	...	626
Re-inspections under above relative to Houses	...	...	783
Interviews with Builders, Owners and others	...	...	1,373
Complaints investigated	...	...	624
Inspection of :—			
Bakehouses	...	...	24
Dairies and Distributors	...	...	13
Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses	...	...	423
Markets and Food Stores	...	...	382
Fish and Fried Fish Shops	...	...	22
Factories and Workplaces	...	...	56
Works of Building operations	...	...	6
Licenced Premises	...	...	13
Public Halls and other Buildings	...	...	4
Conveniences (Public)	...	...	170
Rat Infested Premises	...	...	1,941
Verminous and filthy Premises	...	...	151
Infectious Disease	...	...	340
Terminal Disinfection	...	...	42
Drain Examinations	...	...	294
Registered Preparation Rooms—Food and Drugs Act	...	...	186
Refuse Collection, Disposal, Salvage and Street Sweeping	...	...	1,170
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	6
Miscellaneous Visits not enumerated above	...	...	578

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER NOTICES SERVED.

The various works completed during the year under notices served or on intimation to owners or occupiers are as appended below :—

House and General.

Number of :—

Chimneys and Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	203
Spoutings and rainwater pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	190
Walls rebuilt or repaired	...	...	...	...	116
Floors relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	67
Ceilings and wall-plasters repaired	...	...	...	...	183
Window frames and sash cords repaired	...	...	...	...	147
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	20
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	...	140
Sinks and waste pipes repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	77
House water supplies repaired	...	...	...	...	22
Yard surfaces relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	22
Refuse bins renewed	...	...	...	...	193
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Foodstores provided or improved	...	...	...	...	7
Accumulations of Rubbish removed	...	...	...	...	22

House Drainage.

Drains tested, relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	177
New gullies, traps or grids provided	...	...	...	...	36
Stoppages in drains removed by Owners	...	...	...	...	72
Stoppages in drains removed by Council without Notices being served	...	...	...	...	1,249

Water Closets.

Number of :—

Additional Accommodation Provided	...	...	...	...	12
Water supplies repaired	...	...	...	...	83
Basins renewed	...	...	...	...	49
Other repairs	...	...	...	...	63
Stoppages in drains removed by Owners	...	...	...	...	31
Stoppages in drains removed by Council without Notices being served	...	...	...	...	203

COMPLAINTS.

These are enumerated below and it will be seen that Housing defects are the main item of complaint :

Drain stoppages	...	...	...	...	...	199
Housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	238
Dilapidated Refuse Bins	...	...	...	...	...	157
Verminous conditions	...	...	...	...	...	24
Rat and/or Mice infestations	...	...	...	...	...	129
Accumulations of Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	92
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	50

At private premises a total of 1,452 drains were cleared by the workmen of the Department. These stoppages being of a minor character were cleared by a vacuum pump so avoiding the necessity of serving notices and in each case the nuisance was abated with the minimum of delay.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in the District.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

184 visits were made in connection with the administration of the Act. It is hoped that the new legislation will be more specific in defining "General Closing Hours" and articles of sale applying thereto as the practice of sales of certain articles outside of "General Closing" provides a problem for those endeavouring to administer the present Act.

At shop premises in your District the undermentioned infringements were complied on intimation notices :—

Sanitary accommodation improved	3
Washing facilities provided	9
Premises cleansed and redecorated	3
Lighting and ventilation improved	1

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

An additional Sulphur Gauge was sited at Crossbeck Convent from July, 1956. Instruments now in use in the District comprise :—

5—Standard Deposit Gauges.

2—Lead Peroxide Instruments.

Short Analysis readings were carried out monthly whilst Long Analysis was obtained for the months of March, June, September and December, 1956.

Appended herewith are averages for Short and Long Analyses.

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES.

Monthly averages for period ending 31st December, 1956.

Short Analysis.

Site	p.H.	Undissolved Matter (Tons/Sq. Mile)	Dissolved Matter (Tons/Sq. Mile)	Total Deposited (Tons/Sq. Mile)	Rainfall (Inches)
Cleveland House, ... Grangetown ...	6.5 (6.1)	92.60 (89.93)	17.90 (13.89)	110.50 (103.82)	1.75 (1.33)
Lanny's, Grangetown ...	6.2 (6.3)	17.58 (21.19)	10.46 (10.16)	28.04 (31.24)	1.80 (1.44)
Labour Exchange, South Bank ...	6.3 (6.5)	34.62 (30.31)	13.51 (12.16)	48.13 (42.47)	1.77 (1.34)
St. Peter's Modern School, South Bank ...	6.1 (6.2)	13.03 (16.73)	9.53 (7.89)	22.56 (24.20)	1.65 (1.39)
Crossbeck Convent, Normanby ...	6.1 (6.1)	8.69 (11.21)	6.86 (6.07)	15.55 (17.27)	1.85 (1.59)

Long Analysis.

REPORT ON AVERAGE RESULTS FROM LONG ANALYSIS READINGS OBTAINED DURING THE MONTHS OF MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1956.

- A. Deposits expressed in tons per square mile.
 B. Deposits expressed as percentage of total solids present.

Gauge	Category	Total Solids	Undissolved Matter		Dissolved Matter		Tarry Matter		Ash		Fe2 O3		Combustible Matter		Sulphate as SO4		PH	Rain-fall in inches :
			A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B		
Cleveland House, Grangetown ...	Industrial	109.35 (104.79)	91.21 (91.38)	83.0 (87.2)	18.14 (13.41)	16.5 (12.79)	0.41 (0.17)	0.4 (0.16)	59.01 (50.5)	54.0 (48.19)	13.05 (17.82)	12.00 (17.00)	31.74 (40.71)	28.0 (38.84)	7.07 (4.95)	6.4 (4.72)	6.5 (6.2)	1.57 (1.33)
Lanny's, Grangetwon ...	Semi-Industrial	23.31 (32.39)	14.41 (21.96)	61.0 (67.79)	8.90 (10.43)	39.0 (32.21)	0.12 (0.18)	0.52 (0.55)	9.06 (14.63)	39.0 (45.17)	3.32 (5.27)	13.0 (16.27)	5.22 (7.15)	21.7 (22.07)	2.79 (4.17)	12.0 (12.87)	6.2 (6.5)	1.57 (1.44)
Labour Exchange, South Bank ...	Semi-Industrial	44.68 (39.96)	31.46 (27.88)	70.0 (69.76)	13.22 (10.34)	29.5 (25.87)	0.22 (0.18)	0.5 (0.45)	23.20 (21.51)	52.0 (53.82)	10.81 (10.36)	25.0 (25.92)	8.04 (6.19)	18.0 (15.49)	4.65 (4.36)	10.0 (10.91)	6.3 (6.2)	1.73 (1.32)
St. Peter's R.C. Modern School South Bank ...	Residential	26.25 (25.21)	16.64 (16.54)	61.0 (65.60)	9.61 (8.67)	34.0 (34.39)	0.09 (0.11)	0.34 (0.43)	12.53 (12.21)	46.0 (48.44)	6.78 (5.76)	26.0 (22.84)	4.02 (4.23)	15.0 (16.77)	3.17 (3.42)	11.0 (13.56)	6.2 (6.1)	1.61 (1.27)
Crossbeck Convent, Normanby ...	Residential	13.37 (16.82)	7.78 (10.16)	60.0 (60.40)	5.59 (6.66)	43.0 (39.59)	0.09 (0.14)	0.7 (0.83)	5.59 (7.45)	43.0 (44.29)	1.79 (2.68)	14.0 (15.93)	2.09 (2.57)	16.0 (15.27)	1.80 (2.68)	14.0 (15.93)	6.05 (6.0)	1.52 (1.51)

The following notes are given as guidance in considering the " Long Analysis " .

Tarry Matter.—Due to inefficient combustion, this is emitted chiefly from the domestic chimney, although Coke Oven practice and other processes of coal distillation can be contributory factors.

Ash.—This in the main is emitted from the Boiler House Chimney, and as is common on Tees-side from Blast Furnace Practice.

Fe2 O3 (Ferric Oxide).—This is confined in this District to emissions from the Iron and Steel Industries and is present in all gauges.

Combustible Matter.—This includes Tarry Matter and smoke emitted in the main from Domestic Chimneys, although large quantities of coke particles are emitted during quenching processing in connection with Coke Oven Practice and ash from boilers invariably contains a percentage of combustible matter.

Sulphates as SO4.—Sulphur compounds are emitted to the atmosphere during the burning of raw coal and coke and originates from both Factory and Domestic chimneys.

pH Value.—This shows the alkalinity or acidity of the rainwater content collected in the Deposit Gauge and is a useful index to pollution from the burning of coal and coke.

Sulphur Dioxide.

The lead peroxide instrument sited at Crossbeck Convent was brought into use for the latter half of 1956. The average monthly readings of SO₃ per 100 square centimetres per day are as follows :—

Cleveland House	...	...	2.32
Crossbeck Convent	...	...	0.92

There is no doubt that sulphur emissions from the adjoining Coke Oven Plant account for this heavy sulphur reading at Cleveland House.

General.

In considering Long and Short Analysis tables I have included in brackets the previous years results. The gauges at Cleveland House and Labour Exchange sites indicate further increases in total deposits during 1956. Ferric oxide, ash and combustible matter being exceptionally high. Ferric oxide appears to cover all parts of our District being evident in the southernmost gauge situated at Normanby.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

13 visits were made in connection with Living Vans sited in your District. The occupants of the Vans were either Travelling Showmen or Workpeople staying in the District for short term period.

There are no licensed sites in this area and all Living Vans inspected were found to be clean, of modern construction and staying for short term period, thus not requiring to be licensed by your Authority.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are no swimming baths in this District although, as your Authority are aware, there is a demand for same.

ERADICATION OF BUGS, FLEAS AND COCKROACHES.

This work is carried out on a part time basis by the Rodent Operator. Insecticides possessing a D.D.T. base are used and it is most noticeable that a definite decline has occurred in the number of infested premises since its introduction.

During the year 58 treatments were carried out at Domestic Premises whilst 37 treatments took place at Industrial Undertakings.

In the domestic field some of the treatments arose due to inspection of homes of Pre-selected Tenants. It may be added that the homes of all Pre-selected Tenants situated in this District are visited and reported upon to your Housing Committee, the unsatisfactory Prospective Tenant is given the opportunity by deferred application to improve his or her housecraft and in any case the house found to be verminous is treated together with furniture before the tenant is allowed to move into a Council House.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.

The present Refuse Collection Vehicles consist of :—

	Year	Capacity
1 Karrier C.K.3. Refuse Collection Vehicle purchased	1947	12 cub. yds.
1 " " " " " "	1948	12 cub. yds.
1 " " " " " "	1950	12 cub. yds.
1 Karrier Gamecock Refuse Collection Vehicle	1954	10 cub. yds.
1 Karrier Bantam Refuse Collection Vehicle	1955	7 cub. yds.
1 " " " " " "	1943	7 cub. yds.

It will be advisable to replace the 1943 Vehicle with one of a more modern type and increased loading capacity in the near future, as new Housing Estates are gradually coming into being with subsequent additional collections.

A weekly collection of refuse was maintained throughout the year and in relation to costing, I have appended a copy of the Ministry's return for the year ending March, 1956, which gives in detail facts relative to Collection and Disposal of Refuse, Street Cleansing Work and Salvage.

COST STATEMENT.

Item	Particulars	Street Sweeping and Watering	Street Gulley Cleansing	Total	Percentage of total gross expenditure
	REVENUE ACCOUNT	£	£	£	%
I	GROSS EXPENDITURE :				
	(i) Labour	5,109	365	5,474	68
	(ii) Transport	1,687	658	2,345	29
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings, etc. ...	177	—	177	2
	(iv) Other items	30	15	45	1
	(v) Total gross expenditure ...	7,003	1,038	8,041	100
2	GROSS INCOME (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and the County Council) ...	3	—	3	—
3	NET COST	7,000	1,038	8,038	—
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above) ...	—	—	—	—
5	Gross expenditure on snow clearance not included previously	1,362	—	—	—
6	UNIT COSTS Net cost (Item 3) per street mile	£ 146	—	—	—
7	Net cost (Item 3) per 1,000 street gullies cleansed	£ —	£ 36	£ —	—
8	Net cost (Item 3) per 1,000 population	204	30	234	—
9	Mileage of streets cleansed	...	...	...	48

Item	Particulars	Refuse		Totals	Percentage of total gross expenditure
		Collection	Disposal		
	REVENUE ACCOUNT	£	£	£	%
I	GROSS EXPENDITURE :				
	(i) Labour	9,034	1,187	10,221	60
	(ii) Transport	5,868	786	6,654	38
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	56	104	160	1
	(iv) Other items	—	117	117	1
	(v) Total gross expenditure	14,958	2,194	17,152	100
2	GROSS INCOME (including £ — received from other local authorities)	68	1,762	1,830	—
3	NET COST	14,890	432	15,322	—
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	852	—	852	—
	UNIT COSTS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	17 7	2 4	19 11	
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	11 5	1 6	12 11	
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	28 11	10	29 9	
		£	£	£	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	435	12	447	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,439	41	1,480	

10	Area (statute acres)—land and inland water ...	5,559 acres
11	Population at 30th June, 1955 (Registrar General's Estimate)	34,200 persons
12	Total refuse collected (tons)	10,276 tons
13	Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	14.35 cwts.
14	Number of premises from which refuse is collected	10,348 premises
15	Total refuse disposed of (of which — tons were disposed of for other local authorities) ...	10,024 tons
16	Methods of disposal (Salvage excluded) :	
	(a) Crude tipping	— %
	(b) Controlled Tipping	100 %
	(c) Direct incineration	— %
	(d) Separation and incineration	— %
	(e) Other methods (state nature)	— %
		100 %

		Income (Included in Item 2)	Tonnage Collected (Included in Item 12)
		£	Tons
Salvage :			
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste ...		318	82
(b) Scrap Metal		177	36
(c) Waste Paper		1,171	146
(d) Other Salvage		96	118
(e) Totals		1,762	382
Trade Refuse		102	Included in Item No. 12 but separate figure for tonnage not available.

Refuse Disposal and Snow Clearance, etc.

Disposal of Refuse was carried out throughout the year by means of Controlled Tipping on the land reclamation scheme Low Cow Howl. Adequate soil covering was obtained from Teesville East Housing Scheme and the School Playing Field insofar as tipping is concerned is now almost nearing completion. During the early part of 1957 the Surrey Street Tip will once more be brought into use.

The collection of Salvage was continued throughout the year. Waste paper was the main item collected and was despatched fairly frequently to Messrs. Thames Board Mills Ltd., with whom your Authority have a contract.

The Department was caused some additional work in connection with snow removal although inconvenience was caused through several heavy frosts which entailed long spells of icy weather necessitating tedious hours being spent by the workmen on road gritting. The men were most conscientious in this arduous task and I would like to express my thanks to all of them for a job well and truly done. The work was in the main carried out by machine in other than working hours, Refuse Collection work was kept in being and no outside labour was employed to assist over this difficult period.

FACTORIES.

62 visits of inspection were made to Factories in your District, and at 5 Factories defects were found to exist and these were remedied by informal action.

A copy of Form 572 Factories Act, 1937 and 1948 is appended herewith.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
in respect of the year 1956 for the Urban District of Eston in the
County of Yorkshire.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by local Authorities	15	13	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	70	43	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	5	6	3	—
Total ...	90	62	5	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned at two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S. 3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	9	9	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	12	13	—	1	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.
OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

There was a NIL return in respect of OUTWORK for the year.

SECTION E.

Meat and other Foods.

Three Private Slaughterhouses are licensed by your Authority. These by no means cater for the slaughtering needs of your area, but the majority of Butchers purchase on the hook from Wholesalers in the adjoining County Borough.

377 visits were made to Slaughterhouses for the purpose of Meat Inspection and the following tables indicate the number of carcasses inspected and condemned, together with details as to the reasons for condemnation.

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ...	350	1	18	1,215	311	—
Number inspected ...	350	1	18	1,215	311	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	45	—	—	13	20	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	12.86	—	—	1.07	6.43	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	19	—	—	—	13	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	5.43	—	—	—	4.18	—
Cysticercosis. Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Details of Carcasses and Offals condemned.

			Sts.	lbs.
2 Bovine Stomachs and Intestines	—Tuberculosis	...	3	2
5 Bovine Mesentery Fat and Intestines	—Tuberculosis	...	6	1
7 Bovine Heads and Tongues	—Tuberculosis	...	15	7
18 Sets of Bovine Lungs	—Tuberculosis	...	14	5
3 Bovine Livers	—Tuberculosis	...	3	9
32 Bovine Livers	—Cirrhosis	...	27	11
8 Bovine Livers	—Abscesses	...	8	3
1 Set of Bovine Lungs	—Food Injection	...	—	10
6 Pigs Heads and Tongues	—Tuberculosis	...	4	1
3 Pigs Mesentery Fat and Intestines	—Tuberculosis	...	1	7
17 Pigs Lungs	—Pneumonia	...	2	3
1 Pig Pluck, Stomach and Intestine	—Inflammation	...	—	3
9 Pigs Livers	—Cysts	...	1	5
8 Pigs Livers	—Cirrhosis	...	1	2
1 Pigs Liver	—Hepatitis	...	—	2
3 Sheep Livers	—Distomatosis	...	—	6
1 Set of Sheep Lungs	—Abscesses	...	—	2
1 Set of Sheep Lungs	—Pneumonia	...	—	2

Condemned Meat.

This commodity is coloured by the Inspection Staff and collected when required by arrangement with a local knacker firm.

A tabulated list of condemned foods, other than meat, dealt with during the year is appended herewith :—

Cooked Meats	...	...	...	10 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Sausage	...	...	...	147 lbs.
Fruit	...	...	...	63 lbs.
Slab Cake	...	...	...	30 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	70 tins.
„ Vegetables	...	...	...	180 tins.
„ Meats	...	...	...	103 tins.
„ Milk	...	...	...	26 tins.
„ Fish	...	...	...	8 tins.
„ Soup	...	...	...	13 tins.
„ Whole Eggs	...	...	...	1 tin.
Pickles	...	...	...	2 jars.
Soup Powder	...	...	...	32 Pkts.

Food Shops.

With the advent of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, all shops within the scope of the Act were visited and advised as to the requirements. A summarised list of the legal requirements was prepared in card form and left with each shopkeeper. This individual attention, is in my opinion, much to be preferred to arranging film shows and lectures on Food Hygiene, which from experience gained have been very poorly attended by those connected with the trade.

Appended below is a summarised list of the various types of food shops in this area :—

Small General Dealers	...	...	...	85
Grocers	...	...	...	39
Confectioners	...	...	...	26
Green Grocers and Fruiterers			...	12
Butchers	...	...	...	25
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	24
Wet Fish	...	...	...	7

Food Premises Registered Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the undermentioned purposes are :—

Preparation or manufacture of Sausages, etc.	18
Preparation of Fish Cakes, etc.	7
Sale and Storage of Ice Cream	105
Manufacture, Sale and Storage of Ice Cream	6

During the year 186 visits were made to Food Preparation and Storage rooms and at 16 premises works of repair and cleansing and redecoration were effected on intimation being given.

Ice Cream.

Most of the Food Shops in the District are selling pre-packed Ice Cream, this is refrigerator stored and suitable hand washing facilities are available. These two factors must be complied with before your Committee are recommended to grant registration.

During the year 12 samples of Ice Cream were obtained and submitted for Bacteriological Analysis, the results being as follows :—

- 11 Samples—Provisional Grade I.
- 1 Sample —Provisional Grade II.

Bakehouses.

The total number of Bakehouses registered with your Authority is 11. 24 inspections were carried out in the year and all were found to be conducted satisfactorily.

Fish Shops.

These premises, both Fish Frying and Wet Fish shops, were each visited at least twice during the year. Works of cleansing and repair were carried out on intimation at 2 Fish Frying premises. The remaining premises were found to be conducted in a clean and satisfactory manner.

Markets.

The South Bank Open Market was held on the Friday of each week during the year whilst the Grangetown Open Market was held weekly on a Saturday. The latter is very small but there appears to be a demand for the Fruit and Vegetable Vendors who attend. The electric lighting facilities available at the South Bank Market on a rental basis is used by the majority of stallholders and in some cases stallholders provide themselves with electric heating during the winter months.

Insofar as the application of the Food Hygiene Regulations to the Open Market, those stallholders selling Fish, Poultry, Biscuits and Tripe were approached regarding the provision of suitable coverings to the stalls and portable washing facilities and/or permanent washing facilities in regard to the mobile shops. Before the year end these facilities had been provided without recourse to legal application.

Market receipts during 1956 amounted to £1,062 1s. 3d. Expenditure which in the main comprised cleansing costs amounted to £956 3s. 10d. leaving a balance of approximately £105 17s. 5d.

Public Houses and Cinemas.

During the previous year to this report the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division of Langbaugh North requested that your Chief Public Health Inspector accompany them during an inspection of all Cinemas and Public Houses in the District. Resulting from this survey opportunity was taken to enforce improvement of sanitary accommodation at those licensed premises known to be substandard. During 1956 the representatives of the various Brewery Firms have been consulted and plans for certain of the schemes have been approved by your Authority. In the report for next year it will be possible to include complete details as to improvements carried out to Licensed Premises in your District.

In all there are some 5 Cinemas and 31 Public Houses in the Area.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 55 premises registered for the purpose of Milk distribution in your District. The majority of these are of the "General Dealer" type who are retailing bottled milks and hold "Dealers' Licences" issued by your Authority. The majority of the milk consumed in your District is "Pasteurised" whilst a small amount of "Sterilised" and "Tuberculin Tested Farm Bottled" is retailed.

A summary of the Special Designated Licences issued by your Authority during the year are appended :—

28 Dealers' Licences in relation to Pasteurised Milk.

11 „ „ „ Tuberculin Tested Milk.

46 „ „ „ Sterilised Milk.

4 Supplementary Licences in relation to Pasteurised Milk.

4 „ „ „ Tuberculin Tested Milk.

3 „ „ „ Sterilised Milk.

Sampling.

6 Informal samples were obtained and tested in the Department for Chemical Analysis. The highest Fat Content recorded was 4.8% whilst the lowest was 3.9%, the average Fat Content of all samples being 4.1%.

None of the samples recorded a “ Solids not Fat ” reading of less than 8.5%.

As your Authority are not a Food and Drugs Authority, I feel that the practice of sampling informally should be kept in being, until such time as these powers be obtained, otherwise no information would be to hand as to the Chemical standard of the milks consumed by the Public in your Area.

During the year, 34 samples of milk were obtained and submitted for Bacteriological Analysis to the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Details of the results are tabulated below :—

Total No. of Samples	Designation of Sample	Analysis Result	
		Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
5	Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled)	3	2
19	Pasteurised Milk	18	1
7	Pasteurised School Milk	7	—
3	Sterilised Milk	3	—

RODENT CONTROL.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Your Authority continued to employ a Rodent Operator on a part time basis. During the year 331 private premises and 42 business premises were treated. The latter was chargeable work calculated on a time and materials basis.

During the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1957, two maintenance treatments were carried out to the Public Sewers in the District and records indicate that infestations occurring therein are of a minor character.

The cost of the work to private premises and sewer maintenance ranks for financial assistance from the Ministry and is claimed for in "Block Grant".

INFECTIOUS DISEASES PREVENTION.

382 visits were made in connection with the control of Infectious Diseases. The homes of all notified cases were visited and terminal disinfections carried out.



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